Gender and the Active Smoking and High-Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein Relation in Late Adolescence

Chi Le-Ha, MD [1], Lawrence J. Beilin, MD [1], Sally Burrows, BMath [1], Wendy H. Oddy, PhD [2], Beth Hands, PhD [3], and Trevor A. Mori, PhD [1]

1 School of Medicine and Pharmacology, Royal Perth Hospital Unit, University of Western Australia (UWA); 2 Telethon Institute for Child Health Research, Centre for Child Health Research, UWA; 3 Notre Dame University, Perth, Australia.

Supplemental Table I

Comparing the 17-year sample to non-participants at 17-year survey.

	Participants N= 1,248	Non-Participants N=1,621	P value
Family income at 1st year follow-up			
< A$ 24,000	35.4	46.3	<0.001
≥ A$ 24,000	64.6	53.7	
Gestational age, days	275.3 (14.1)	273.1 (18.1)	0.0003
Mother's weight, kg*	59.6 (11.8)	60.1 (12.6)	0.31
Mother's height, cm*	163.8 (6.7)	163.4 (6.5)	0.08
Birth weight, g	3327.8 (579.1)	3253.1 (650.6)	0.0014
Birth length, cm	49 (2.6)	48.7 (3.2)	0.004
Placenta weight, g	610.5 (148.1)	609.3 (152.7)	0.843
Gender			
Female	49.7	49	0.1498
Male	50.3	51	
Previous medical history of mother	42.2	57.7	0.549

Data are shown as percentage for categorical variables, and mean (standard deviation) for continuous variables.
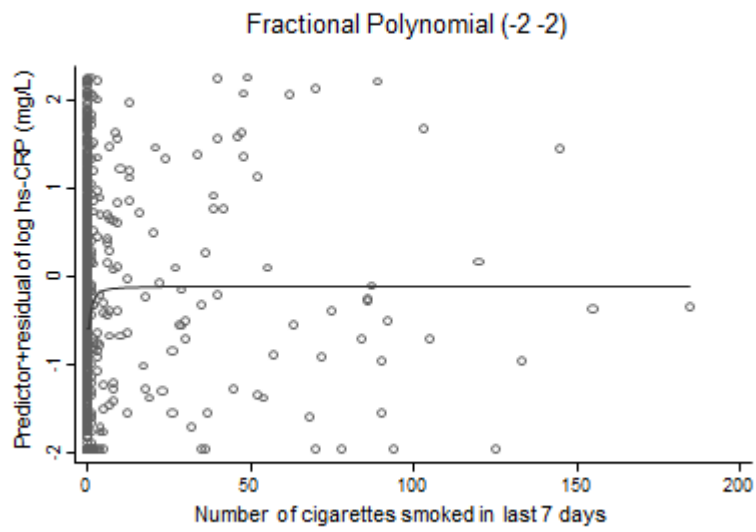
* At 18th week of pregnancy.

Supplemental Table II

Multivariable model for the effect of smoking on hs-CRP – adjusting further for leptin (n=1022).

	Regression coefficient	95% confidence interval	P value
Girls not using OC and smoking	0.547	0.221, 0.872	0.001
Girls using OC and smoking	-0.113	-0.548, 0.322	0.61
Girls using OC and not smoking	1.19	0.94, 1.44	<0.001
Boys not smoking	0.111	-0.113, 0.336	0.33
Boys smoking	0.185	-0.093, 0.464	0.192
BMI	0.106	0.083, 0.129	<0.001
Leptin	0.009	0.003, 0.015	0.001
Constant	*-3.526*	*-3.982, -3.071*	*<0.001*

Abbreviations: OC, oral contraceptives; BMI, body mass index.

Supplemental Figure I

Fractional polynomial plot showing the relationship between the number of cigarettes consumed in the last 7 days and log hs-CRP levels.